Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mere recovery from partial exhaustion. If this fact is established it may have important consequences for the duplicity theory.

E. B. HOLT.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

MIND. January, 1906, N. S., No. 57. *Contradiction and Reality* (pp. 1–12): BERNARD BOSANQUET. – "The purpose of this paper is to insist on the familiar view which treats negativity as a fundamental characteristic of the real; to exhibit this view in connection with one or two points in logical theory; and to insist that its value depends on the principle being pressed home in its full force." *Avenarius's Philosophy of Pure Experience* (I.) (pp. 13–31): NORMAN SMITH. – A valuable and interesting exposition and criticism of some of the fundamental doctrines of Avenarius, such as his distinction between subjective and objective, his theory of the relation of mind and brain, his materialistic intention and final unwitting testimony in favor of subjective idealism. *Psychology and Philosophy of Play* (I.) (pp. 32–52): W. H. WINCH. – "I discuss the psychology of play . . . perception and imagination in their bearing upon play, play as fictitious belief . . . play in language, play as art . . . philosophical theories of play, . . . summary . . . and a few educational corollaries." *Presentation and Representation* (pp. 53–80): HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL. – A constructive criticism of the general theory that images are copies of impressions, and of the Herbartian view that mental presentations are conserved. The author defends the paradox that mental states occurring at different moments can have no identical parts or aspects. *Discussion: Truth and Consequences* (pp. 81–93): A. E. TAYLOR. – A trenchant criticism of pragmatism, followed by a rejoinder to Mr. Schiller's criticisms of the author. The author answers specifically and very effectively the reiterated challenge of the pragmatists to produce examples in which propositions are true without having any practical consequences. *Critical Notices:* J. A. Stewart, *The Myths of Plato:* JOHN BURNETT. D. G. Ritchie, *Philosophical Studies:* J. S. MACKENZIE. Mary Whiton Calkins, *Der doppelte Standpunkt in der Psychologie:* W. R. BOYCE GIBSON. *New Books. Philosophical Periodicals. Notes and Correspondence.* Mind Association: Directory.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW. November, 1905, Vol. XIV., No. 6. *Appreciation and Description and the Psychology of Values* (pp. 645–668): WILBUR M. URBAN. – "Appreciation and description represent merely ideal limits of an antithesis which is never complete . . . all description involves some element of appreciation. . . . The purpose of the psychology of the worth consciousness is primarily interpretation. It can not dispense with functional categories, which, in the last analysis, are refinements of appreciative description." *The Psychological Self and the*

Actual Personality (pp. 669–683): J. A. LEIGHTON. – After pointing out the meagerness and inadequacy of the concept of the self adopted by psychologists of to-day, the author makes a not uninteresting plea for the systematic treatment of the self in so far as 'it is actualized and manifested in its individual reactions as a member of a historical culture.' *The Concept of Pure Experience* (pp. 684–695): B. H. BODE. – "I have tried to show that the concept of pure experience, instead of forming a proper datum for thought, has no standing-ground whatever. The new doctrine has done valiant service by its criticism of theories which relate sensation and thought in an external way." *Discussion: Radical Empiricism as a Logical Method* (pp. 696–705): GEORGE H. SABINE. – "The essential weakness of radical empiricism is that it attempts to develop a logic and metaphysics from a point of view which entitles it only to a psychology. It continues not only the method but the vice of English empiricism." *Reviews of Books: Die Philosophie im Beginn des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts, Festschrift für Kuno Fischer,* Band I.: J. A. LEIGHTON. *Studies in Philosophy, Prepared in Commemoration of the Seventieth Birthday of Professor George Holmes Howison:* JOHN GRIER HIBBEN. Johannes Volkelt, *System der Aesthetik,* Band I.: JAMES H. TUFTS. George Simmel, *Kant:* WALTER G. EVERETT. *Notices of New Books. Summaries of Articles. Notes.*

Bastian, H. Carleton. *The Nature and Origin of Living Matter.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Pp. 344.

Brotheren. *Kants Philosophie der Geschichte.* Helsingfors. 8vo.

Calderoni, Mario. *Disharmonie economiche e disharmonie morali.* Saggio di un' estensione della teoria ricardiana della rendita. Florence: Francesco Lumachi. 1906. Pp. 110. 2 l.

Dehove, H. *Sur le perception extérieure.* Extrait de la Revue de Lille. Paris: Charrney, Arras. 1906.

Eisler, Rudolf. *Kritische Einführung in die Philosophie.* Berlin: E. S. Mittler und Sohn. 1905. Pp. viii + 470. 7.50 M.

Fouillée, A. *Les éléments sociologiques de la morale.* Paris: F. Alcan.

Hermant, P. *Les mystiques. Étude psychologique et sociale.* Paris: L. Cerf. 1905. Pp. 62.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences met in conjunction with the New York Section of the American Psychological Association at Princeton University, on the afternoon and evening of February 26, at the invitation of the departments of philosophy and psychology of the university. The following papers